The Kansas City Journal. ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. NINTH AND GRAND AVE.

Subscription Rates: By carriers, per week, 10 cents; per month, 45 cents. mail, daily and Sunday, one month, 40 cents; three months, \$1.00; six months, \$2.00; one year, \$4.00. Daily only, six months, \$1.50: one year, \$3.00. Sunday only, six months, 50 cents; one year, \$1.00. Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), elx months, 75 cents; one year, \$1.50.

Advertising: For advertising rates, F. Van Doren Special Agency, offices 905-906 Boyce building, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune building. New York, agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, for transmission through the mails, as second class matter.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1. THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 303,-600 COPIES: DAILY AVERAGE, 43,371

Weather Forecast for Monday. WASHINGTON, April 2.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday,

fair; winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Arkansas: Rain Monday; clear and colder day; southeast winds.

For lowa: Rain or snow Monday; clearing Tues-

Missouri: Rain Monday; clearing and colder Tuesday; easterly winds.

For Kansas: Rain and cooler Monday; probably

fair Tuesday; northerly winds.
For Nebraska: Hain or snow Monday; fair Tuesday: northerly winds.

THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RECEIVERSHIP.

While it is a matter of regret that the reorganization plans of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf officials and many of the stockholders did not go through without interruption, it is cause for congratulation that the seemingly inevitable receivership has fallen into hands friendly to this great property. The appointment of Judge J. McD. Trimble, Mr. Robert Gillbam and Mr. E. L. Martin as receivers will insure the best possible protection for the interests of all concerned pending the readjustment of the company's affairs and the putting of the road on a paying basis. Certainly this state of affairs is vastly better than to have allowed the property to fall into the hands of receivers selected by unfriendly Eastern capitalists, and the circumvention of the latter contingency is creditable to the parties who brought about the present receivership.

Although this critical stage in the his tory of the Pittsburg & Gulf is not unique -being incident to the life of nearly every railroad, there is something akin to irony in its culmination at this particular time, Ever since Kansas City has been a commercial center of considerable importance it has been a dream of its most progressive spirits to have a direct line to the Gulf of Mexico-a line that would make the shortest possible connection with marine shipping. It was Mr. Arthur E. Stilwell who undertook to make this dream a reality. The Pittsburg & Gulf was projected, and most of the track was laid, during a period of remarkable inactivity in constructive investment, espectially in the railroad world. When domestic capital was reluctant, Mr. Stilwell went to Holland, where the necessary funds were raised. The road was completed, was furnished with admirable terminal facilities at Kansas City, and connecting lines to the northward were purchased.

Meanwhile, however, the most persistent and influential opposition was made against the deepwater connection of the road. This opposition reached such magnitude that it became an open secret that it was fostered by more powerful agencies than the rival interests at Sabine Pass; that other lines, with only Atlantic seaboard connections, were opposing this short cut from the Middle West to deep water.

Only a few days ago the necessary connection was made by the opening of the Port Arthur ship canal, but the fight had been long, had been expensive, and had necessitated such a division of earnings with other roads leading to the ports of Colveston and New Orleans that the net receipts were not large enough to cover the interest charges. It is maintained by President Stilwell and the other officials of the road that only a few months would have been recessary-now that the canal is open and a division of profits is no longer necessary-to have earned and paid the delinquent interest on the bonds.

It is evident, however, that some kind of reorganization is necessary, and inasmuch as the reorganization plan has been opposed by those unfriendly to the builders and operators of the line, it is gratifying to note that such steps have been taken as will protect the Kansas City interests especially as the protection of those interests should be advantageous to all concerned in the property.

WHITHER DEMOCRACY WOULD LICAD.

The cool complacency with which Dem ocracy will wash its hands of responsibility for its own acts was never better illustrated than in the speech of Hon, Champ Clark at the recent Topeka banquet, referred to in these columns vesterday. This orator utterly repudiated Grover Cleveland and a Democratic congress, and declared that the country had known nothing of the true Democracy since the days of President Buchanan, A change from present conditions, he asserted, to a "genuine Democratic administration would be like going out of midnight darkness into the glory of the noonday sunshine."

That is to say, it is the promise of Bryan Democracy to return this country to the magnificent era of prosperity enjoyed through the epoch of Democratic ascendency closing with President Buchanan in 1861. This promise is clear and explicit. the time which modern Democracy will seek to emulate is fixed beyond the power of change or repudiation, and it only remains to inquire a little into conditions as they then existed.

When President Buchanan came to the presidency in 1857 at the close of four years of Franklin Pierce Democracy he found the country plunged in deepest woe. Want and misery were stalking about the land. The factories were closed. Business was stagnated, property values had gone The country was trembling on the verge of a revolution. Faith and confidence had departed. Agriculture was prostrate. On addressing himself to congress in his first annual message President Buchanan told

gently of these conditions as follows: "We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in great abundance, and they usually win is only saying that victory yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in deplorable con-

dition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture, and in all the elements of national wealth, we and our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

Without pursuing this lamentation from the Democratic Jeremiah any further, suffice it to say that he attributed all this want and misery to a degraded currency, though the money against which Buchanan railed came as near being honest as the money which Bryanism is now seeking to impose upon the people. However, it did not appear to the Democratic congress that the money was so much at fault as the tariff, so in 1857 congress passed a new law lowering the duties still nearer free trade than they had been under the Pierce regime. The manner in which this wise Democratic measure brought the people "out of midnight darkness into the glory of the noonday sun" is fully set forth in

Buchanan's second annual message, from

which we quote as follows: "Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and laboring classes. Our manufactures suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different states probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was inevitable among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad fron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every state in the Union, had been brought to a dead pause The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many leading branches of manufactures. It is self-evi

not be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced." But why continue this doleful tale? Knowing that the Democratic party would be held responsible, Buchanan sought to gloss over true conditions as much as possible, and he does not more than suggest the infinite want and misery that came in this, almost the darkest hour in our nation's history. While women and children were crying for bread, the national treasury suffered along with the rest. The revenues were entirely inadequate to meet the expenses. Buchanan, in four years. more than doubled the national debt, bor rowing money at 12 per cent interest. In the same manner and because of the same insane tinkering with the tariff. Groves Cleveland, the next Democratic president after Buchanan, was forced likewise to borrow money to keep the government running, though a long intervening period of wise Republican rule had so restored

dent that where there is no ability to

purchase manufactured articles these can

per cent, whereas Buchanan paid 12. And this is the kind of a life to which Bryanism proposes to return the American people, is it? The prophets of bogus money want us to get back to the days of Buchanan, do they? And the change from this splendid prosperity would be like go ing out of midnight darkness into the glory of the noonday sun, would it? Not on your life, Mr. Clark-not on your life!

TACTICS VS. PERSONAL HEROISM.

confidence that he got his money for 4

In his story of the Santiago battlefield Sovernor Roosevelt relates that upon b ing appointed colonel of the rough riders he set about studying military tactics as laid down in the official publications of the war department. "Among the things I learned," says he, "was that the proper position for a regimental commander when his troops were in action was at the rear of the battle line," So, when the rough riders were ordered to storm the heights before them, Colonel Roosevelt formed his men into two lines of battle, taking his own station in the center rear of the back line, and from there urged the men forward. Presently he discovered that he had considerable influence over the rear line and could hurry the men forward with great speed, but that this influence did not extend to the front line, and the conse quence was that the two lines soon became ntermingled. Seeing that something must be done to get his regiment into faster motion, the colonel cut the Gordian knot of tactics, rushed to the head of the front battle line, gave a few cowboy whoops, not unmingled with profanity, and carried his troops on the double-quick up to and over the Spanish intrenchments.

This is simply another example of the value of courageous leadership, and evidence enough that however correct the army tactics may be in theory they are not always so in practice.

The history of the world's wars shows a multitude of just such instances. However bad theoretically it may be for a commanding officer to expose himself in the place of greatest danger, it nevertheless is in this manner that the greatest victories have been won. At the battle of Issus Alexander plunged into the thickest of the fray, fought his way to the chariot of Darius, and, through the sheer magic of his presence, nerved the Macedonian army until it overwhelmed half a million Persian warriors, though comparatively the Macedonians were but a handful of men. So, too, at the battle of Ohod hill, Mohammed saved the day by dashing to the head of his troops with flaming sword and flashing eye, and in one heroic instant he turned the world's history and formed a giant empire. In our own wars we have had numberless instances of the value of personal leadership. Sheridan at Winchester is a familiar example. Montgomery at Quebec is another, though the latter was a case of splendid daring which did not attain its object. The annals of our civil war are filled with accounts not only of colonels, but also of brigadier and major generals, who threw tactics to the wind and led their troops in person. We now have before us an instance in the case of Colonel Funston, of the fighting Twentieth Kansas, who seems always to be at the front of his firing line leading the impetuous charges. Tactics say that he should remain in the rear where he can see and direct his men, but history will tell that he won brilliant victories by dashing to the front and shouting back: "Come on, boys!

Show 'em how to do it! Give 'em h-1"

When leaders fail in such dashing under

takings, tactics say they were foolhardy,

unscientific and faisely brave. But, wir

or lose, such leaders are the heroes. That

belongs to the best and bravest, and that

he who leads has strength beyond the one

who follows

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Aguinaldo's headquarters are in the next town. He goes early to avoid the Kansas rush.

The best citizens of Arkansas still believe in the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of negroes with shotguns.

No Democratic leader will hardly come out so strongly in favor of Jeffersonian simplicity as to give a Russell Sage lunch-

Those who dislike a crowd, and desire a nice, quiet spot in which to contemplate their self-respect, should join Hon. J. Sterling Morton's new party.

The rumor that J. Edward Addicks means to avenge himself on the Republican party is confirmed. Mr. Addicks announces that he intends to stay right with the party. The Filipinos who survive will have

wholesome respect for American prowess There is little danger of another insurrection in those islands for a generation at least. In view of the Democratic party's deep

dea for "Coin" Harvey's successor to start in with the publication of a Cooke Consumers should not be alarmed at the sudden change in appearance of the city water. The absence of mud doesn't hurt

it. It will seem all right when they get

interest in dinners, it might not be a bad

Jerry Simpson says Bryan can capture the gold Democrats by keeping his mouth shut. Which is equivalent to saying that it is simply impossible for Bryan to capture the gold Democrats

used to it.

By the way, who supplied the beef for the army in the Philippines? There is no complaint from that quarter. Isn't the war department entitled to an entry on the credit side of the ledger?

Governor Stephens agrees with Champ Clark that Bryan will be the next president. Still, it is quite likely that the usual formality of holding a presidential election will be gone through with.

The slience of Hon. Grover Cleveland is not inexplicable. Mr. Cleveland was so pleased to find, on returning from his duck hunt, that the country was still here, that he had to send his pessimism to the shop to be half-soled.

Of the many important improvements go ing on in this city, none is more gratifying than the improvement of the city water It is now possible to see the shiny bottom of a tin pail half filled with the liquid. without the use of either a sieve or a

Governor Stephens is greatly alarmed at the prospect of his becoming a serf. The trusts are multiplying at such a rate that the governor hardly feels safe in retiring at night. It would not surprise him a all to wake up some morning and find his feet shackled and a logchain around his neck.

MISSOURI POINTS.

Will Make a Good Paper Still Better. Henry Robbins, who stopped the publication of his Mexico Tribune so that h might go to the front with the Audrain county company in the Fifth Missouri last summer, is now assisting Judge Hess in making Colonel Blees' Macon Citizen even brighter and more atractive than hereto-

"Everybody Will Be Crazy to Go."

In strongly commending the selection o Editor R. M. White as a member of the board of managers of the Fulton insane asylum an admiring contemporary in a with the declaration that "Bob will boom the asylum till everybody will be crazy to go there."

A Missourian's Camp Alger Invention. Corporal Conway, of St. Joseph, who

spent last summer at Camp Alger as e member of the Fourth Missouri, is likely to be benefited in a financial way as a di rect result of his experience there. He invented a garbage crematory which he has recently secured a patent on, and from which he anticipates good cash returns. The "Kids" and the Catamount.

A couple of Scotland county boys, the elder only 13, killed a seventy-five pound catamount in the woods near their home last week. They had with them a dog. an ax and a shotgun. After they had treed it they were ignorant as to the kind of animal they were dealing with, but one of the boys pluckily banged away at it, inflicting a slight wound. The enraged beast sprang from the tree upon the dog, and in a moment the boys witnessed one of the most exciting "scraps" of their

lives. Finally one of the lads saw an open-

ing, and drove the ax into the skull of the

"varmint."

Reunited After Forty Years. An affecting meeting was that in Macon the other day when James Walker, of that town, greeted his brother, Stephen, of Ohio, after a separation of more than forty years, during most of which time each had believed the other dead. The Ohio brother, through a chance incident learned last week that his brother was living in Macon, and with his son at once came to the Missouri town. The reunion was a touching one, as the gray-haired brothers greeted each other once again, and the Walker home, as may readily be imagined, was a scene of quiet joy. Mr. Jame Walker is 64 years old and his brother 75.

One of Lonnie's Plans Upset. St. Joseph News: It is believed at Jefferson City that the reason the governor withheld the resignation of Dr. W. H. Westover, of St. Joseph, as a member of the board of managers of the institution, was that he feared if it were made public there would be legislative action of this kind which might result in the passage of the bill providing for the abolishment of the state board of charities and corrections. The governor, it is said, had hoped to keep the resignation of Dr. Westver quiet until after the legislature adjourned, then the board of charities and Dr. Coombs would have been safe for two years more.

Insists on Bland for Governor.

Deacon Strock, of the Albany Ledger. who doesn't like Dockery and has no use for anybody connected with the Stephens administration, has sized up the field with reference to its gubernatorial possibilities from a Democratic standpoint and has arrived at the conclusion that the party "cannot do itself justice without bringing out, even against his will, that grand old patriot and statesman, R. P. Bland. He

has a hundred claims for the office where any other candidate has one," the editor continues, "and the Ledger is conscientious in the belief that unless the party breaks loose from the ring rule of the politicians its days in Missouri are numbered."

Probably Without Foundation.

The rumor which appeared in print re cently to the effect that there was a like lihood of the removal of the Frisco shops from Springfield to Joplin has stirred up a hornet's nest in the former town and denials of the authenticity of the story are numerous and emphatic. The Leader Democrat says: "When it is taken into consideration that the Frisco shops represent an investment of about \$1,000,000, employ 800 men and pay out from \$70,000 to \$90,000 a month, the removal task can be partially imagined. The 'rumor probably started in Carthage, however, as the jealousy between the two lively Jasper county towns is becoming more and more green. Joplin is too busy just now developing its big zinc industries to start out on any such wild goose chase."

Missouri Maple Sugar.

"Pure Missouri maple sugar" is likely to take the place, in the local market, of the Vermont article to a considerable extent this season, the crop in the Green Mountain state having almost wholly failed. Probably few Missourians outside that immediate locality know that the saccharine luxury is produced in marketable quantities in the vicinity of St. Joseph, or elsewhere in the state, but such is the case as the following from the News indicates "The owners of sugar camps along Sugar ereek, in Buchanan county, are sending their product to this city and there is a greater demand for it than usual on account of the report that the sugar trees of Vermont are dry. That state was visited by a caterpillar scourge several months ago and as a result there is but little sap in the trees."

He "Knew Him at Sight."

"President McKinley is a politician, gift ed with all the tactful qualities useful in harmonizing factions and pacifying the indignant. His marked success in handling disappointed officeseekers is a matter for marvel in Washington." With this as an introduction the Maco

Citizen relates what it says is a hitherto unpublished story of an incident illustrat ing the president's use of the flattery of recognition. When McKinley visited the Ottawa, Kas., assembly, some years ago, a delegation of G. A. R. men was sent to Kansas City to receive him. Inadvertently the name of an ex-commander, a troublesome, fussy preacher politician, had been omitted from the reception committee. He felt very indignant at the slight and sputteringly criticised the chairman. "Why, I am the only man in Kansas he would know at sight," he remarked, basing the assertion on a visit he once made to Canton, afterwards the office hunters' Mecca. The chairman explained the matter to Mr. Mc-Kinley, told him of the fussy, pestiferous disposition of the preacher and suggested some little attention to pacify him. The distinguished visitor did not know the disaffected one from Adam but the chairman pointed him out before they ascended the platform. After the applause had subsided the president leisurely scanned the sea of upturned faces and then looked at the old soldiers scated on the platform, his face lighting up at the sight of the "ba'dheaded man with his arm in a sling," Mr. McKinley walked straight across the platform, grasped the disaffected by the hand and exclaimed, "Why, Comrade Kam happy to meet you." When the president had returned to his seat, K- turned tubilently to his neighbors and cried 'What did I tell you! I am the only mar in the whole state he knows at sight." No neighboring county clinches his proposition further trouble was had with him and he thinks McKinley the greatest man on earth.

> As Seen by Professor See. Chicago Tribune; In the April number o

the Atlantic Mr. T. J. J. See, (the famous young Missouri astronomer recently appointed by President McKinley to the position long held by the late Professor Simo Newcomb), who has devoted much of his life to the study of astrophysics, pro pounds a new law of temperature regarding gaseous stars in space-such as the sun which he claims is almost as general as the law of gravitation and "throws ar unexpected light upon the theories of creation." He holds, contrary to Laplace, that the solar nebula, when most infinitely expanded, was intensely cold, and that heat was generated by condensation. Mr. See's law is that the total amount of heat generated by the mass in condensing from infinite expansion varies inversely as the square of the radius. The production of heat will become a maximum when the radius has attained the smallest value consistent with the laws of gaseous constitution. Mr. See argues that the stars with a bluish-white light, like Sirius, are the hot test and the most condensed. Next come the yellow stars, like the sun, and next to those the orange or reddish colored ones. The gradual shrinkage of the sun's radius will cause a steady rise in its temperature, so that in time it will give out double the heat it does now, and the light emitted by it will become intensely blue. This in crease in heat will not, however, raise earth temperatures and make this globe all tropics. For as the sun's temperature rises the area of its disk will diminish in more than corresponding degree, and the amoun of heat received by a given area on the earth's surface depends upon the size of the sun's disk as well as upon its temperature. After the sun has reached the Sirian stage of progress it will go on shrinking and becoming hotter until the dense mass can shrink no more. Then a cooling will gradually ensue. The sun will liquefy and rapidly decline in splendor. It will be wrapped in everlasting darkness and the planetary system which it has vivified will die with it. When is the sun to go out? That is a question which Mr. See does not answer with that precision which one expects from scientists. He declares that it is difficult to submit the matter to accurate computation. But he reassures the present generation, "The exhaustion of the sun's light and heat certainly will not occur for several hundred thousand years, and perhaps not for several million." No man, no matter how keen his sympathies may be, is able to take a lively interest in the fate of people, even though they are his own descendants, who are to live a million years hence. So the sun gives heat and life to-day, what matters it if it is to go out

like a poor candle a few ages hence. And

probably by that time the world will have

made so much progress men and women

will have become so good and evil will have

become so nearly extinct that the earth

will be ready to wrap its mantle of ice

around it and compose itself to eternal Century of Foreign Trade.

from the New York Press. The treasury department's recent statement of the foreign trade of the United States gives an opportunity which every American should welcome to gain an idea of the tremendous growth of our imports and exports and to draw conclusions of where we shall stand fifty years from now In 1790 our imports of merchandise were \$23,000,000 and our exports \$20,205,000. In 1795 the imports had climbed to \$68,500,000 and the exports to \$61,327,000. In 1814, of the war period, the imports were down to \$12. 965,000 and the exports to \$6,927,000. But in 1818 the figures were: Imports, \$121,750,000;

Following 1820 there was a steady deline of imports, with a tendency to rising exports. This lasted for ten years, the verage annual figures being: Imports, \$72. 600,000; exports, \$69,000,000. In 1834 both imports and exports passed the \$100,000,00 mark permanently, except in extraordinary years. The figures then were: Imports, \$100 09.000; exports, \$102.260.000. Five years later. 1839, they were, respectively, \$156,496,000 and \$112,251,000. By periods of ten years from ifty years ago our foreign trade has been:

Imports. Exports. \$148,638,000 \$ 138,190,000 263,338,000 272,011,000 257,436,000 231,532,000 437,051,000 694,365,000

635,954,000 1,251,482,000 There was never an excess of exports from 1790 until 1811 when the excess of exports was \$7,916,832. The subsequent years which have had an excess of exports were: 1813, \$5,851,000; 1821,\$75,489; 1825,\$549,023; 1827. \$2,977,009; 1829, \$345,736; 1830, \$8,949,779; 1838 10,008,282; 1840, \$25,410,226; 1842, \$3,802,924; 1843, \$40,392,225; 1844, \$3,141,226; 1847, \$34,317,249 1858, \$8,672,620; 1862, \$1,212,824; 1874, \$18,876,698; 1876, \$79,643,481; 1877, \$151,152,094; 1878, \$257,814, 234; 1879, \$264,661,666; 1880, \$167,683,912; 1881, \$259 712 718: 1882 \$25 902 683: 1883 \$160,658,488 1884, \$72,815,916; 1885, \$164,662,426; 1886, \$44,088, 694: 1887, \$23,863,443: 1890, \$68,518,275; 1891, \$39, 564.614: 1892 \$202.875.686: 1894, \$237.145.950; 1895 \$75,568,200: 1896, \$102,882,264: 1897, \$286,263,144

1898, \$615,432,676. In all the fiscal years from 1790 to 1898 the total imports of merchandise have been \$29,979,961,487, and the total exports \$30,952, 202,985, the total excess of exports for 108 years being \$972,241,498. The excess of exports over imports for the fiscal year 1898 is almost as much as the combined exports for the first twelve years from 1790 to and including 1801. Since there has been a separate record of imports and exports o specie (1821) we have exported \$1,460,473,261 more of gold and silver than we have imported.

Retirement of Coin.

From the New York Sun. The resignation of the Hon. Coin Harvey from the august post of general manage of the ways and means committee of the Democratic national committee is dispiriting to those who know now to value great economist struggling with fate and slow collections. It is also a loss to education, as Professor Harvey is the father of the plan to instruct the people in the mysteries of 16 to 1 by means of lectures and literature, paid for by a fund raised by subscriptions of a dollar a month from silverites anxious to do good. Colone Bryan, the Hon. George Fred Williams the Hon. Richard Franklin Pettigrew are among the subscribers, but Coin will be in the parlor counting out the

Perhaps there is no massive stack money to count at present. The work of Democratic education has taken the form of eating dollar dinners, and all the Democratic dollars are going for food and drink. Thus do the masses languish unenlightened while at a hundred dinner tables the mer who ought to be spreading the anti-plutocratic truth are gorging like plutocrats Caterers grow rich. The starves. Coin Harvey resigns. The missionary

Coin's successor, Sam Cook, of Mexico Mo., chairman of the Missouri Democratic state committee, is one of the loudest of the sons of free sliver, and he comes from the right place. Mexico, Mo., has silver spouters to the square inch that any other town in the country. Sam means well, and is strong in the faith, but he can't expect to collect much until feeding is over. We don't object to Sam. but the country will miss Coin. wherever a Democratic martyr tackles one of Coin's Jeffersonian 5-centers th fine odor of smoldering indescribables that arises will recall the venerated name of Coln Harvey.

Missouri Offers a New Home Trusts.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. A quiet sanitarium for feeble, brokendown and incurable trusts is looming in the state of Missouri, the home of Cock-

rell. Vest and silver Bland. If a measure now pending in the Mis souri legislature becomes a law the state will become a vigorous rival of New Jersey as a retreat for industrial combine that desire to escape the pittless perse cutions of other states. Decrepit trusts can take the water cure treatment in Missouri with all those assurances of privacy and freedom from harassing legislative in vestigations that are so necessary to

growth and recuperation. The bill provides that corporations doing similar business can combine and make their capital stock equal in amount to he combined capital of the companies the compination. There is no restriction to the capitalization, and the old obstacle that has stood in the way of consolidations-the objections of minority stockholders-is to be easily disposed of by the clause providing that any non-assenting stockholder of any of the old companies shall be paid in cash by the new corporation the market value of his stock at the date of the said consolida

Could anything be more inviting to the ale and sad eyed trust that has been buffeting with granger legislature in a cold and cheerless world? Here the frozen life by Missouri hospitality and little trustings may be incubated as rapidly as the New Jersey swamps breed mosquitoes. New Jersey must wake up. The only way she can get even with Missorul will be to offer a cash bonus for every new trust formed in the state and free mineral mud baths for putting new life and energy into the old ones.

A Simple Plan of Reform.

From the Washington Post. If each of the smaller political division of a state-cities, towns, villages and town--would reform itself in all matters that need reforming, the entire surface of the state would be covered with reform. If each of the forty-five states were thus reated, the United States would be reformed. This axiomatic proposition is suggested by the condition in which the city of Philadelphia finds itself as the result of chronic misrule. Typhoid fever is there with fearful effects, and it is a direct consequence of corrupt and incom management of municipal affairs. The local papers apply the harshest epithets to preent and past councils, and they are not misplaced. But the electorate at large is no free from responsibility. If a majority of the people had desired good and been willing to work for it they would have had it. And good government have furnished wholesome water instead of the filth-polluted fluid that has devastated homes and populated graveyards.

While the business of that great has been recklessly mismanaged for dec while its revenues have been plundered by rings of rascals, many Philadelphians of wealth and influence have been giving their money and brains to the affairs of the state and the nation and neglecting the more important matters at their doors Had such citizens as John Wanamah been half as much interested in local as in state and national concerns, who can that they would have reformed their municipal government? And a thorough re-form in that city would have gone far toward reforming the state government,

while both would have contributed to the mprovement of the general government Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves." Take care of the parts and the whole will be cared for. The worst influences in state and nations governments come from the great cities and are fostered by their corrupt munic ipal management.

The Cause and Cure of Cancer. rom the Chicago Tribune.

English papers have recently revived the ubject of the cause of cancer and its cure, the great increase in the number of cases of that disease furnishing the motive of the discussion. So far but little if any in formation of value has been called forth by this discussion in England, the suggestions as to the cause being chiefly twothe eating of tomatoes and the increased consumption of meat. Certain observers have pointed to the coincidence that cancer has increased since tomatoes were introduced as an article of food and others to the coincidence that meat eating has in creased proportionately with the increase of cancer within recent years.

Both of these suggestions are scouted by eminent scientific and medical men and thus the question as to the cancer germ is left in the mystery that has always shroud

It has been left for the New York stat-

pathological laboratory of the University

of Buffalo to begin a scientific hunt for the cancer germ. As shown by the census re turns of the United States government Western New York occupies the geograph ical center of the cancerous area, where the death rate from that disease is highest and it was this fact that induced the ap ture last year for a scientific and medica nvestigation as to the origin of this diseas and the means of curing it. The finest in struments known to modern science for the clinician, the pathologist, bacteriologist and chemist were ordered, as also the bes works treating on the subject. Experts vere employed and the investigation begun The work so far has not advanced far enough to give a basis of conjecture as to ts succeess, but it is evidently in the righ direction. The experts say that the indications point to the parasitic nature of the lisease, thus making it necessary to in vestigate the air, the water, the food and the surroundings in order to find the germ They hold that cancer can be communicated, and they have reproduced the dis ease in animals by inoculation from huma patients. Cancer is now the only disease positively and steadily on the increase While the number of deaths of men under 5 and women over 45 has remained stationary, the number of deaths from old ag has decreased, more people every year dying from cancer before they attain to old This increase, also, is made in the face of the fact that diagnosis is now much more accurate than formerly. Yet the startling fact remains, according to statistics, that cancer now claims annually in New York state "more victims than consumption, smallpox and typhoid fever com-

Such statistics warrant a continuance of state support to the attempt to find the cancer germ. The first thing of importance is to discover its origin. That learned, it can often be avoided, and if not avoided always, science will be often able to alleviate if not to cure it.

The Miracles of Science. From the New York World.

No intelligent person is now astonished at any announcement of a new victory of science over nature, and we accept t composure the assertion that Professor Wood, of Madison, Wis., has succeeded in making photographs of waves of sound

What a relief to weary ears is suggested by this discovery! Instead of listening to the noise of debate in congress, instead of following the discussion of the great ques-tions of the Philippines or of free silver. or trying to read it all, we shall hereafter get Professor Wood to photograph the sound-waves and look at the pictures of the noise, which we can study and deciphe at our leisure.

obvious advantage of the new method is that it will diminish the prevalent impairing the value of the general result. A substitution of a record of sound-waves for the Congressional Record would be an improvement.

They "Embrace Opportunities." rom the Chicago Post

If the charges that come from the Kansas State Agricultural college are true a sees it, but he takes it. The Populls professors there are charged with voting each other salaries out of funds intended for other purposes. And yet they would like to reform politics.

Fables Brought Down to Date. Tom McNeal, in the Topeka Mail.

A mirror which was being moved from one house to another was set up against a stone wall for a moment while the mover went in to get some other furniture. And a Kansas goat passing by glanced at the mirror, and seeing what he supposed was another goat tresspassing on his stamping ground, without asking any questions, took a running shoot and knocked that looking glass into 17,000 pieces. He also knocked the stone wall behind the glass so hard that he broke off one horn, skinned his head and fractured his skull. Then a mild mannered sheep who stood by watching the perform ance, said: "If that goat would make a few preliminary inquiries before he jump into a fuss he might lose some of his repu tation for sand, but he would get credit for having a heap more sense." Moral-The individual who rushes into a scrap withou A bald headed clerk who was muc troubled with files feeding on his debaired dome of thought put a plate of molasses or his desk under the impression that it would attract the dipterous insects away from his cranium; but instead of leaving him they gathered on his head in greater numbers And as the leader of the flies brushed his whiskers and gleefully rubbed his rear limbs together, he said: "It isn't the superior quality of the feed on this man' need that attracts me rather than that plate of molasses; it is the satisfaction of hearing him swear." Moral-Some individuals will be mean for nothing when they

could make wages by being good. A horse whose master made loud pre tenses of religious devotion was standing nungry and unblanketed one cold winte day in front of a church while his master was inside attending class meeting and fairly raising the roof with his fervent petitions. Whereupon the horse shiveringly remarked as he bit a splinter from the "Looking at this from the point of a horse I should say that if the man who owns me would mix more blan-kets and oats with his prayers they would go considerably higher than they do a

A fat, well fed Kansas cow met a lear rough haired and sad looking sister who was trying to find shelter behind a wire fence. And the fat well fed cow pityingly asked: "What's the trouble You are thin that I could read find print through "The thing is easy exyour person. plained," said the lean cow wearily. man who owns me is a Populist. He is against expansion."

A Kansas mule, noticing a young man go by smoking a cigarette, turned to a ompanion and said: "And it was only yes erday that I heard that man arguing that his mind was superior to my instinct."

A Kansas dog went out hunting in company with his mother and soon discovered a hollow log where a rabbit had rested the day before. And the young dog rushed at he log and began a vigorous barking until his mother came up, and after one sniff, University of Michigan. said: "My son, you will never cut any ice as a hunter if you waste your time bark-Moral-The chump who spends vesterday." his time looking up cold trails will accomplish anything worth speaking of in \$21,000,000 and is largely for destroyed sugar

FRIENDSHIPS OF TIME.

High in a window niche, where summer Floods the deep arch with hue of be Two weapons hang in peace, whose owners bled in hand-to-hand flerce combat for the right. m dagger, scarred with mark of figi Death notches, keeping tally of the dead; Death notenes, Reeping thiry of the battleaxe of ancient Frankistan,

The mace still bright, is scored with runic line

And arabesques enmingled; while the rust Lies thick and red upon the Arab blade; Of how o'er Christ's own tomb, and man to man, The desert-born and dweller of the Rhine Strove for a shrine now hallowed by their dust shrine now hallowed by their dust.

—J. P. True, in Youth's Companion

THE FOUR WINDS.

In winter, when the wind I hear I know the clouds will disappear; For 'tis the wind who sweeps the sky And piles the snow in ridges high.

In spring, when stirs the wind, I know That soon the crocus buds will show; For 'tis the wind who bids them wake

In summer when it softly blows, For 'tis the wind to her who speaks, And brings the blushes to her cheeks.

And plants an oak somewhere about.

In autumn, when the wind is up, I know the acorn's out its cup: For 'tis the wind who takes it

THE FIRST ARRIVAL.

-Frank Demoster Sherman

When the bleak March winds are blowing Settled down again to stay. Hurry, sisters, let's together Prove that spring is here to-day."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Modest Shipbuilder Cramp. Charles H. Cramp, the head of one of the largest ship-building firms in the world, is odest in manner and appearance, the Philadelphia Record says, that he would attract but little attention in a crowd of strangers. For a period extending over the past twenty years he has made many trips to Washington, and there are no men of national prominence with whom he is not acquainted. The other day, while in a reminiscent mood, he told many interesting episodes of his contact with prominent "At one time," said he, "I met 'Sunset' Cox, the famous New York statesman He was in Philadelphia at the time, makng a political speech to aid Sam Randall. A couple of weeks later I met Cox in Washington. I addressed a few pleasantries to him, and he advanced quite a eign policy, to which I listened without met, and Cox aired his views on the finanthe capital I often met Cox after that, and on some prominent subject. One day he saw me in the hall of congress and called me to him. 'Look here,' said he, 'what paper do you correspond for?" correspondent, Mr. Cox.' I replied. 'Well then, who are you?" 'I'm Cramp, the shipbuilder.' The surprised ejaculation of Cox when he discovered his error was more forcible than polite. After that we were quite good friends.

A Story of "Oregon" Scott.

Irving M. Scott, the man who built the Oregon, once refused a raise in his sal-ary. The firm was then building the Saginaw for the government. Donahue was at the legislature much of the time soon after Scott's arrival, and affairs at the works were at sixes and sevens. Brodie, the foreman, threatened to leave and did leave, and Scott, without authority, and took entire charge and directed things for two weeks until Donahue's return. introduced system into the methods and made affairs run along so smoothly that Donahue was pleased and made him permanent foreman. About this time Donahue offered to increase his wages, but Scott thought over the matter and declined. "If break my year's contract with you he said to Donahue, "I'll have to take what you give me. I prefer to keep my pay me what I'm worth." Donahue looked "You're the first man," he said, "that I've ever known to refuse a raise of Results justified Scott's foresight. At the end of the year he was re-engaged

hue had offered him. New Use for the "Horseless."

The automobile is credited with another virtue besides assisting the busy man or woman in getting to a desired place in a covered that in taking X-ray pictures and ising electricity on his rheumatic patients, he does not find it necessary to transport large electric batteries. He simply calls the automobile over the 'phone and, as it stands by the door, he attaches its storage battery wires, which lead to the sick room. The current is regulated by a small instrument, and the electrical treatment or X-ray picture is taken without further

Bernhardt's Coming "Hamlet." Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has now finally decided that one of the next plays she will produce at her new theater is to be a new translation of "Hamlet." The translation has been read to the principal artists who will appear in it, and created a most fa-vorable impression. It is the work of MM. Eugene Morand and Marcel Schwob. The version is in prose, and every effort has Hamlet will be played, of course, by Mme, Ophelia will probably be taken by Mme. Blanche Dufrene.

Wanted to Buy Herbert Putnam.

An interesting story is told about Herbert Putnam when he was librarian of the Minneapolis public library. One day he delivered a lecture to a gathering largely composed of girls from the University of Minnesota. The girls were captivated Mr. Putnam's address, as well as by his manner of delivering it, and when it was oncluded one of them said: "Oh, if I only had a million dollars!" "What would you do with !t?" asked her companions. The reply was ecstatic, and in a sudden hush everybody heard it: "I'd just buy Herbert Putnam with it!"

Tallest and Richest Woman.

The crown princess of Denmark has-and perhaps enjoys—the double distinction of being the tallest and richest royal lady in Europe. She stands six feet two inches and is worth between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000. Five-sixths of her fortune was in-000. Five-sixths of her fortune was in-herited from her maternal grandfather. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. Her grandmother was Miss Desiree Clary. laughter of a Marseilles stock broker, who jilted Napoleon Bonaparte, afterward em-peror, in order to wed Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden and Norway.

Historian for the Black Boys.

Bishop B. W. Arndt, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, has asked the president, on behalf of the colored people of the country, that Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, be allowed the necessary time to write a history of the colored regiments in the army, and has received word that Chaplain Steward will be accorded every facility. Chaplain Steward is a man me literary attainments. Two of his sons are Harvard men; another is in the

John W. Brock has the largest individual claim against Spain for Cuban losses dur-ing the insurrection. The claim aggregates